

22nd December 1922]

APPENDIX C.

[Vide page 1179 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 10 of 1922 (A Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Select Committee had four sittings on the 1st, 2nd, 7th and 8th December and finally met on the 9th idem to consider its report.

3. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 17th October 1922.

4. A representation from the Madras Teachers' Guild was placed before the members of the Select Committee and considered by them.

5. There was some discussion as to the definition of affiliated and constituent colleges. It was suggested that the limit of the university may be removed and constituent colleges recognized outside the limit. The committee by a very large majority felt that it would be violating one of the fundamental principles of the Bill if the suggestion were accepted. It was further suggested that provision may be made in the Bill recognizing certain colleges as the nuclei of future universities. The committee rejected the proposal as it would be invidious to make such a selection.

6. The committee decided following the precedents of modern universities both in Great Britain and India to have a pro-Chancellor and provided that the Minister of Education should be the pro-Chancellor ex officio. Section 10 of the Bill relating to the election of the Vice-Chancellor has been modified giving the power of appointment to the Chancellor from among five persons selected by the Senate, the pay being fixed by the Senate and not by the Chancellor.

7. The committee generally felt that the Senate could, with advantage, be a larger body and has increased the representation of both the academic and the non-academic elements therein.

8. With a view to remove the apprehension that mufassal interests may not receive adequate attention at the hands of the Senate, each district is allowed to send two representatives to the Senate.

[22nd December 1922]

9. Consequent on the increase of the strength of the Senate, its representation on the Syndicate has been increased from six to eight. The number of representatives of the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges on the Syndicate has been increased from two to three, while the provision as to electing two members by the principals of affiliated colleges has been dropped. An extra seat is provided for nomination by the Chancellor to safeguard the interests of communities not otherwise adequately represented.

10. The constitution and powers of the Academic Council which were provided in the schedule by the statutes have been brought into the Act as they were considered of sufficient importance to be fixed or altered only by the Legislature. The composition of the Academic Council was increased by the addition of a larger representation of the teaching element both from constituent and affiliated colleges as the committee felt that, unlike the Senate which was a governing and administrative body, the Academic Council should, as far as possible, be composed of academic persons representing various subjects of study.

11. The committee by a majority decided to delete the provision requiring the assent of the Chancellor to statutes passed by the Senate. The committee unanimously decided that ordinances need not be subject to the veto of the Chancellor but that a mere suspensory power till the ordinances were considered by the Senate, was sufficient.

12. The term 'regulations' has been introduced for describing the rules made by the Academic Council, and provisions similar to those relating to ordinances have been made regarding their enactment.

13. It was proposed that the provisions regarding the composition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges should be brought into the Act so as not to give freedom to the Senate to change the composition by statutes from time to time. The proposal was not acceptable to the committee. It was further suggested that provision may be made for the dissolution of the single Council of Affiliated Colleges by the Senate and the creation in its place of two or more councils for different groups of districts. It was urged in support of this suggestion that a single council was an unwieldy body and that the interests of the affiliated colleges in the north were not identical with those of the affiliated colleges of the south, and that further the formation of such different councils would facilitate the development of future universities. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the value of the recommendations of the Council of Affiliated Colleges would be lessened if there were several councils sending up perhaps different proposals to the Senate and to the Syndicate, and that there would

[22nd December 1922]

be consequent loss of co-ordination of effort on the part of affiliated colleges and those interested in them. The committee negatived the proposal. It was next urged that there should be an Executive Committee of the Council to carry out the largely increased powers proposed to be given to the Council, and that a separate fund should be created for the Council of Affiliated Colleges to which should be credited the income from fees, endowments, grants and the contributions of the Local Government. In support of the proposition to set up an Executive Committee for the Council of Affiliated Colleges it was urged that the powers of the Council should be largely enhanced and should include the power to prescribe separate courses of study for the students of affiliated colleges and to conduct separate examinations. It was pointed out that the mufassal educationists that were consulted on the subject were entirely against the prescribing of separate courses of study or the holding of separate examinations for mufassal colleges. It was then urged that an immediate separation in these two matters was not contemplated but that provision may be made for the ultimate holding of separate examinations and prescribing of separate courses of study for these institutions and that power may be taken in the Act for the purpose. The committee felt, however, that even a permissive power like that would be misunderstood as aimed at lowering the status of affiliated colleges and consistently with the emphatic declaration that had been made in the Legislative Council that separate examinations and separate courses of study for constituent and affiliated colleges was not contemplated either in the present or in the immediate future, the committee did not accept the proposals. Consequent on this decision, the committee felt that there was no necessity to constitute an Executive Committee for the Council of Affiliated Colleges and that all practical purposes would be served by the provision for the formation of standing or other committees which was embodied in the Act.

14. It was further provided that, in addition to the present functions, the Council of Affiliated Colleges may make proposals to the Syndicate for the co-ordination of the teaching resources in suitable mufassal centres and the development of academic life with a view to the formation of new universities and generally to advise the Academic Council and the Syndicate regarding courses of study and examiners. It has also been provided that the Council may lay before the Government its proposals for the financial provision to be made for affiliated colleges and generally to advise the Government regarding the distribution of grants to affiliated colleges. The composition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges was slightly changed giving representation to the principals of second-grade colleges and to each one of the districts.

[22nd December 1922]

15. Regarding the transitory provisions, the committee felt that the powers conferred on the Vice-Chancellor by the draft were rather excessive. The clause has been suitably amended requiring the Vice-Chancellor to constitute the several authorities of the University within a definite period and allowing the existing regulations to continue in force until the new authorities had framed their Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

16. A section has been added requiring the Senate to submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the question of creating other universities outside the limits after a period of five years from the date of the Act. This provision was made so as to cast a positive obligation on the Senate to review the position of affiliated colleges, their condition and circumstance at least after a period of five years.

17. The changes made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type throughout the Bill.

18. The committee do not consider that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication and does not therefore recommend its republication.

A. P. PATRO.
C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.
W. MESTON.
M. RATNASWAMI.
O. TANIKACHALA CHETTI.
MUHAMMAD USMAN.
K. RAMUNNI MENON.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR.
R. VENKATARATNAM.*
A. T. PALMER.
E. MONTEITH MACPHAIL.
R. G. GRIEVE.
A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.*
G. VANDANAM.
S. R. ANKINEDU PRASAD BAHADUR.
C. R. REDDI.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
A. RANGANATHAM.*
C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJ.*
A. S. KRISHNA RAO.*
M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.*

22nd December 1922]

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I sign the report but do not approve of clause 10 (1) which makes the Hon'ble the Minister for Education ex officio Pro-Chancellor of the University. In my opinion, the Minister should not be subjected to the risk of finding himself in a position where he may be unable to secure support in the Council for a measure which he strongly approved of in the University. Also, I do not agree to clause 14, class III (1), which prescribes the principle of proportionate representation in the case of election by registered graduates only. The principle should be made applicable to all elections under the Act.

18th December 1922.

A. RANGANATHAM.

The Bill as amended in the Select Committee retains most of the features to which objection was taken when it was introduced into the Council and some of the alterations made in the Select Committee have made the new organization of the University even more unacceptable than it was under the Bill.

The scheme of University reform formulated by the Sadler Commission was designed to meet the peculiar conditions of the Presidency of Bengal. They discussed various methods for affording relief to the Calcutta University and amongst them was the creation of new Universities at various mufassal centres. The Commission came to the conclusion that 'there was no college in the mufassal that was as yet ripe to be transformed into a University.' They also found that the proposal for a University of Bengal for the areas outside the city of Calcutta was unanimously rejected by representative conferences who asserted their desire to maintain their connexion with the University of Calcutta. The Commission, after weighing every practicable alternative, came to the conclusion that 'the only immediate solution of the problem was to be found in some form of association between the mufassal colleges and the University of Calcutta' and for that purpose they proposed the establishment of a Mufassal Board which would leave to the mufassal colleges under its jurisdiction the maximum degree of freedom, while freeing the teaching University, as far as possible, from the entanglements of an affiliating system. The circumstances in this Presidency are entirely different. For several years public opinion in this province has favoured the formation of new Universities and the demand for them was put forward in the various conferences from time to time. The matter was brought up for discussion in the Legislative Council more than once and about a year ago the

[22nd December 1922]

Government appointed a representative Committee to go into the question and the report of the Committee recommending the formation of a new University for the Andhra districts has been in the hands of the Government for several months. The Senate of the Madras University also suggested in October 1921 the formation of new Universities on linguistic lines and the immediate establishment of a new University for the Andhra districts.

Under these circumstances the natural line of reform was to make a clean cut and to reduce the present jurisdiction of the University of Madras as recommended by the Andhra University Committee. This would have avoided the complexity of organization embodied in the Bill. It is therefore unfortunate that the Bill still maintains the unwieldy territorial jurisdiction of the University and that a form of administration specially devised to meet public opinion in Bengal should have been adopted in the Bill in regard to the administration of the affiliated colleges notwithstanding the fact that opinion in this province has unanimously favoured the establishment of new Universities as the only sound measure of decentralization.

2. Even apart from this view the position assigned in the Bill to the council of the affiliated colleges is a very serious departure from the proposals made by the Sadler Commission for the Mufassal Board for the purpose of controlling and regulating the mufassal colleges. The scheme outlined by the Commission was intended to secure for the mufassal colleges, a certain degree of academic autonomy and adaptation of courses of study to their own resources and to the needs of their students under the ægis and supervision of the teaching University of Calcutta. The Commission suggested that the Mufassal Board should have some real independence and responsibility in shaping the courses normally pursued by the mufassal colleges, subject however to the review of the academic council, that it should have the power of conducting all examinations of the mufassal colleges, to recommend examiners for appointment by the Executive Council of the Senate and to propose arrangements, when desirable, for the use of the same papers used in the corresponding examinations of the teaching University and for the appointment of the same examiners, that the Board should have funds at its disposal, including the receipts from the examination fees and any grants made for this purpose by the Government. These funds are to be kept separate from the other funds of the teaching University and to be expended in the interests of the mufassal colleges. It was also the view of the Commission that there should be a different budget of receipts and expenditure and that the Mufassal Board should have an executive council to carry on its work. In fact, the Mufassal Board was to deal with the educational

22nd December 1922]

requirements of the colleges situated beyond the limits of Calcutta and the functions and the constitution of the Board were so devised as to secure a certain amount of association with the Teaching University of Calcutta while at the same time giving into the hands of the Board substantially the management and the control of the colleges in the mufassal. The constitution of the 'Council of Affiliated Colleges' under the present Bill can only be justified if some such functions are assigned to it. Under the present Bill the council will not perform any of these functions. The reason for this change has not been made to us clear but some reference has been made by our colleagues to a consultation with mufassal educationists on the subject. From the note furnished to us, it is clear that the conference consisted of a casual consultation with six principals of mufassal colleges who happened to be in Madras for another purpose. It is evident from the note that the issues were not placed before them clearly, that no resolutions were adopted, that there was no report of the Proceedings except the note of the Director of Public Instruction of what took place at the meeting. The note says that the principals suggested that the provision was necessary in the Bill for separate examinations and courses of study being instituted in the future if the trend of academic events showed that this was desirable. Our colleagues would not accept this unanimous expression of opinion on this matter. It is also clear from Father Carty's note appended to the Director's note that the proposals then discussed were seriously misunderstood. In these circumstances, we are not prepared to accept the statement that mufassal educationists were against the proposals referred to in paragraph 13 of the report in regard to the functions and powers of the council of affiliated colleges. In the Bill as originally published for public criticism some of these powers were proposed to be conferred on the council; provision was also made therein for the constitution of a fund to be administered by the council and for a separate annual budget and for the separation of these funds from the general funds of the University; and a further provision was also made for a separate executive committee for the council. This scheme of functions and powers has been abandoned and the Bill now assigns very subordinate duties to the council.

The council will have, under the Bill, no funds to administer and consequently no executive committee to look after its affairs. In fact, the council of the affiliated colleges will be a minor body in the organization of the University with advisory functions. The constitution of a council consisting of nearly 100 members representing mufassal colleges, the teaching profession, the district boards and municipalities, professors of universities, and various other members merely for rendering advice of the character mentioned in the Bill

[22nd December 1922]

to the Syndicate and the academic council is altogether unjustifiable. It will not be a real link between the mufassal colleges and the University, nor will it take a legitimate share in the control and management of mufassal colleges. It will be a sheer waste of time and of public funds to constitute a council such as that proposed in the Bill. There would be no real decentralization of the functions of the present University and the position of the mufassal colleges under the new constitution would be much worse than under the present Act. We also feel that a single council for all the mufassal colleges throughout the presidency may prove to be unwieldy and may not function to the best advantage of the mufassal colleges. It was suggested by us that the Senate should be empowered if the necessity arose in future to constitute two or more councils for different groups of districts. The councils so constituted will not exercise different functions and if they consider it necessary to make different proposals to suit their own peculiar conditions, they ought to be enabled to do so. The constitution of different councils for different groups of districts would, in our opinion, be the most suitable way of promoting the formation of new University centres as quickly as possible and we regret that our colleagues have not been able to agree with us in this matter. It was also suggested by the Sadler Commission that during the period of transition the stronger and the more progressive colleges in the mufassal should be differentiated, without injustice to the rest and be recognized as potential Universities thus giving them opportunities of further development and of appealing to the patriotism and public spirit of their districts. The Sadler Commission stated that these colleges should be known as University colleges. We feel strongly that there are in some of the mufassal centres colleges whose standard of equipment and general efficiency is equal to the constituent colleges in the city of Madras and which should be definitely recognized by the Senate from the outset as potential University centres. We are of opinion that statutory provision should be made for the recognition of such colleges and that such a step would bring about the desired reform earlier than otherwise. We regret that our proposal in this respect had not met with the approval of our colleagues.

3. We desire to invite attention to another aspect of the scheme outlined in the Bill. Considerable apprehensions are entertained by those responsible for the well-being of the mufassal colleges that the constituent colleges in the city of Madras would be regarded as the real University under this Bill and would absorb all the available funds for University education and that the colleges in the mufassal would be starved for want of funds. Even as it is, there has been a complaint for several years that the mufassal colleges do not receive their legitimate share of the public funds

22nd December 1922]

by way of grants-in-aid and that the colleges in the city of Madras are able to get a disproportionate amount of grants every year. Even the Government colleges at Rajahmundry and Kumbakōnam have seriously suffered in this respect and additions and improvements advocated for years in the matter of accommodation, equipment and staff have remained unattended to for some years for want of funds. This disparity has existed for several years, and has formed the subject of complaint both by the managers of the institutions and also in the Legislative Council.

Past history of the subject does not, therefore, justify any hope that any better treatment would be accorded to the colleges in the mufassal in future. The professed object of the Bill is the establishment of a residential and teaching University in the city of Madras and the separation of the mufassal colleges therefrom. Genuine fears have been entertained throughout the Presidency that whatever funds are made available by the Government for University education would be devoted to a very large extent to making the project of a residential and teaching University a success and that the constituent colleges would receive preferential treatment. Similar apprehensions were expressed when the Calcutta University Commission investigated the problem in Bengal. They came to a deliberate conclusion that the constituent colleges in Calcutta receiving grants-in-aid would put forward new demands in consequence of the reforms advocated by them, that the University would also put forward large demands for expansion and development and that similarly demands for assistance from mufassal centres would come which would have to be met. They considered it important that all these demands should be laid before the Government at the same time and in a co-ordinated form; that financial needs of higher education in that province as a whole should be considered; that they should be accompanied by the comments and criticisms of a body capable of taking into consideration the needs of the whole province and the relative importance of the various demands. They therefore recommended that all requests for financial aid from Government by Calcutta colleges, mufassal colleges, and from even Government colleges, should be forwarded to the Government through the Executive Council of the new University organization recommended by them which, under the present Bill, corresponds to the Syndicate. It would thus be clear that the Commission contemplated co-ordinated action in the distribution of the funds available amongst the three agencies, namely, the University, the constituent colleges in Calcutta, and the mufassal colleges. The needs of all the three have to be considered together with a view to secure not only a fair distribution of public funds

[22nd December 1922]

amongst them but also to prevent the development of any one of them at the expense of the other two. The Bill has made no provisions for an equitable distribution of funds and in view of what has transpired in the past and the very serious apprehensions entertained in this respect we consider that statutory provision for the constitution of a committee in which all the interests are represented should be made in the Bill to examine the needs of University education from time to time and to advise Government in the allocation of the grants in order to meet them. Unless some provision of this sort is made, we consider that the proposals in the Bill will be altogether unacceptable to those in the management of the mufassal colleges and that the yearly allotments for University education would be mostly distributed among the constituent colleges and the University. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee merely provides for the council making representations to the Government about the distribution of grants only to the affiliated colleges. There are no provisions in the Bill for ascertaining the relative needs of the University, the constituent colleges and the affiliated colleges and to make a suitable distribution of the available funds between all the institutions. The constituent colleges and the University, will look to their own interests and approach the Government direct for assistance. Apart from other reasons the concentration and co-ordination of resources in higher teaching and research which it is the object of the Bill to promote can never be carried out unless there is a co-ordinated plan in the distribution of funds for future development. A single authority to co-ordinate all these requests and able to view the problem as a whole and to advise the Government is very desirable. Our considered opinion, therefore, is that without a proper co-ordination of the financial resources of the Government for securing a proper distribution of public funds among the three classes of institutions, the establishment of a teaching and residential University is certain to divert the funds available for University education, more and more to the colleges in Madras and the establishment of new University centres in the mufassal would be seriously retarded, if not altogether prevented.

4. The provisions relating to the Senate as modified in the Select Committee are also unsatisfactory. The Senate under the proposals of the Select Committee would consist of about 180 or 200 persons. Of these 55 would represent local bodies, viz., the Madras Corporation, the district boards and the mufassal municipalities. There are precedents elsewhere in the charters of some of the Universities where municipal corporations contributing to the funds of the University are given the power of representation and a similar privilege may be accorded to the local bodies in this province but

22nd December 1922]

not without any contributions from them. The ex-officio and the nominated element in the Senate would be about 60 or 65 and this would be about one-third of the total strength of the Senate. There is no justification for this either. The Sadler Commission expressed the opinion that the nominated element in the Senate should occupy a subordinate position. The method of election by single transferable vote is adopted only in the election by registered graduates and not in the case of the other constituencies. No provision has been made in the Bill for the representation of bodies and associations promoting cultural work in this Presidency.

5. The provision made by the Select Committee for the appointment of a Pro-Chancellor is also unnecessary. Our colleagues are also of opinion that the Minister of Education should be the Pro-Chancellor of the University ex officio. The aim of University reform has been to free the Universities as much as possible from the control of Government and the appointment of the Minister of Education as the Pro-Chancellor is without precedent and is a fundamental departure from the principles of the Bill.

6. Under the Bill, as originally introduced, the Vice-Chancellor was to be elected by the Senate from among persons recommended by the Syndicate subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor. This provision has also been altered by our colleagues and the Chancellor has been empowered to appoint the Vice-Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. We see no justification for depriving the Senate of the power of appointing its own Vice-Chancellor and transferring this power to the Chancellor. There are other objectionable modifications in the constitution of the various authorities of the University to which we need not refer at any length, which are prejudicial to sound University administration and to the growth of an autonomous University.

7. Finally the professed object of this Bill is the establishment of a teaching University in the city of Madras and it has been stated that the affiliating functions of the University are only temporary. It is, therefore, necessary that this should be frankly recognized in the Bill by limiting these functions to a period of five years. This step will force attention to the subject of the early formation of new Universities. The Bill has not been referred to the Senate and we have not had the benefit of the considered opinion of the chief authority in University education in this Province. It has been brought forward for consideration without arriving at a decision on one of the most vital points of University reform, namely, the position of the intermediate colleges in the future organization of education in this Presidency. The reconstruction of the system of University organization embodied in the Bill is so far reaching in its

[22nd December 1922]

scope and would so vitally affect the future of University education in this Province that we feel no doubt whatever that an early review of the position created by the provisions of the Bill after it becomes law would become necessary. We are also of opinion that the changes introduced in the Bill at the Select Committee stage are of sufficient importance to render its republication necessary.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJ.

18th December 1922.

The Bill provides for the creation of a teaching and residential University in Madras with constituent arts and professional colleges within a radius of ten miles and with affiliated colleges scattered over the entire length and breadth of the Madras Presidency, out of which are to spring up, in future, other local teaching and residential Universities. There can be no valid objection, no reasonable opposition, to the scheme of starting a teaching and residential University in Madras, provided suitable provisions are embodied in the Bill for translating into action, in the not distant future, the wish expressed in the third clause of the Preamble that 'it is desirable by the concentration and co ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the University, to prepare for the institution of new Universities'. It is true the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, empowers the Council of Affiliated Colleges to make 'proposals to the Syndicate for the co-ordination of the teaching resources in suitable mufassal centres and the development of academic life with a view to the formation of new Universities. But this does not go very far. No new Bill is required, no Council of Affiliated Colleges need be called into being for recommending co-ordination of the teaching resources which, under the present Act, can be readily effected by mutual agreement between the principals of first-grade colleges in any given centre. The real thing wanted, that which will, in the near future, lead to the institution of local Universities is the determination and selection by the Local Government in consultation with the Senate or the Syndicate and the Council of Affiliated Colleges of what are deemed suitable centres so that, simultaneously with the institution of the teaching and residential University in Madras, University centres in other parts, one at least for each principal linguistic area may be formed, enjoying, as the Calcutta Commission Report recommends, a certain degree of autonomy in the planning of their courses and the conduct of their examinations. These University centres will consist of colleges or groups of colleges

22nd December 1922]

providing facilities for higher specialized courses and research work and therefore occupying a rank or status equal to that of a constituent college of the University. The courses and examinations need not necessarily be different in the beginning. The different University centres may be given the option of having the same courses and examinations as the University or of specializing under the tutelage of the present University, in certain courses not provided for by the University but better suited to local requirements and better adapted for the development of local resources. The university may, through the Council of Affiliated Colleges, issue, from time to time, such instructions as may be found necessary for maintaining the same high standard or level of efficiency as obtains in the constituent colleges.

The institution, therefore, of university centres, universitates inchoate or potential Universities, as the Calcutta Commission's Report terms them, cannot be delayed. Provision should be made for them, and for the machinery which has to bring them into existence, simultaneously with the university, in the body of the new Bill. My reasons for suggesting this course are as follows:—

(1) The simultaneous institution of university centres will quicken and intensify culture and academic life in the mufassal and will, by fixing beforehand certain nuclei of future universities, rouse up, on the one hand, local patriotism and philanthropy to provide the necessary funds and means for future universities and, on the other, serve as pledges of the good-will of the university towards the mufassal.

(2) The present university is far too unwieldy, it is said, to promote intensive training or provide far greater efficiency in advanced courses or afford enlarged scope for specialization in higher research work. The new Bill does not mend matters by seeking to increase efficiency in Madras by means of university teaching and efficiency in the mufassal by a system of examinations.

Nor does it relieve the university of its unwieldiness. For the teaching university in Madras is required to give the very best kind of teaching it can provide within the ten-mile limit and at the same time supplement the teaching provided by the affiliated colleges. To these teaching functions are also added the functions of an examining body. These inconveniences are removed by the institution of university centres. They will increase efficiency in their respective areas and thereby contribute to the efficiency of the parent university. They will serve as effective barriers against the unification or centralization, as it were, of all courses, and of the subordination of all initiative, of all individual tastes and inclinations to the rigorous demands of one standardized system of examinations.

[22nd December 1922]

(3) If purely educational considerations were kept in view, these centres should be welcomed as forming an intermediate stage. From the broad stage of a Presidency-wide university to the final stage of multiple local universities normal development requires an intermediate stage. This represents the stage at which university centres should be started, developed and improved until like ripe fruits they could separate themselves from the parent tree and grow into separate plants and trees having their own separate existence and life, or until like tutored children develop and attain the age and position when they could live by themselves and be really independent. This is the radical defect of the present Bill. It disregards the laws of nature. Should this plan of the intermediate stage be adopted, Madras will lose nothing. It will have its ten-mile limit. It will enjoy its place of precedence, its place of honour as the metropolis. It will still be the better provided seat, the headquarters of the university, the exclusive centre for a long time for engineering, law and medicine. The imposition of the ten-mile limit will not then give it the aggressive, exclusive and anti-mufassal character which it now assumes by law. The re-organization of the university on the lines here suggested, on the principle of a natural transition from the intermediate to the final stage, will permit of any one of the university centres becoming a distinct university without injury to the other parts of the university. But the re-organization effected by the Bill is a violent operation, the cutting off, as it were, of the head from the members.

The Council of Affiliated Colleges must be armed with powers, to become an effective instrument, in conjunction with the Local Government and in consultation with the Senate or the Syndicate, to select and develop these university centres. For this special purpose, and for the general purpose of safeguarding mufassal interests which slightly differ in the different linguistic areas, it is highly desirable that there should be two councils of Affiliated Colleges, one for the north and one for the south.

The following were the chief functions which the minority at the Select Committee wished to assign to these Councils:—

“(a) The Council shall have a fund to which shall be credited (1) the income from fees, endowments and grants if any, (2) contributions from the Local Government under the provisions of section 44 of the Bill in respect of institutions transferred to the Council, (3) Contributions from the Local Government for instituting professorships, readerships, lectureships and any other teaching posts and generally for the promotion of higher research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning.

22nd December 1922]

“(b) The Local Government shall also contribute annually to the fund a sum to meet the recurring expenditure of office establishments maintained by the Council and the travelling charges of the members of the Council.”

There were two other resolutions which the minority failed to pass through the Select Committee, viz. :—

“(a) After the commencement of this Act, the Senate shall appoint a commission to inspect the affiliated colleges and report to the Senate which of such colleges should be recognized as maintaining standards in teaching, equipment and general efficiency equal to the constituent colleges in the university and to frame regulations for the recognition from time to time of such colleges as potential university centres.

“(b) Such affiliated colleges as in the opinion of the Senate maintain the standards equal to those of the constituent colleges of the university shall be styled ‘university colleges’ and shall thereafter be entitled to all the privileges of the constituent colleges in the university till they are transferred to other universities.”

Putting all these amendments together, it will, I think, be readily conceded that the minority did not suggest any utopian scheme when they proposed to safeguard mufassal interests and to pave the way for the institution of future local universities by recommending what appears to be the most practical and natural method of maintaining and improving the standard of efficiency of the stronger mufassal colleges and of providing them with the means of developing into independent local universities. Any dislocation or interruption, however temporary, of existing facilities for advanced courses in the mufassal, must inevitably result in the stronger mufassal colleges falling behind, and becoming a drag on, the constituent colleges and the chances becoming more and more remote of the necessary conditions being created for the institution of local universities. The question becomes really one of *Now or Never*.

The proposal of two councils, one for the north and one for the south, is a step in the right direction. The disadvantages referred to in the Select Committee Report are not really so serious as to outweigh two chief advantages claimed for them. The first is the enthusiasm and earnestness which a council working in a linguistic area can bring to bear upon its work, the first hand knowledge and information which it will have of the *modus operandi* of the stronger mufassal colleges within the area, their equipment, staff, scope for development and for providing facilities for post-graduate studies and research work, their needs and requirements and the nature and amount of financial assistance needed for their fulfilling the conditions of constituent colleges of a future university. The second is the

[22nd December 1922]

effectual appeal which it can make to popular sympathy. People living in a linguistic area will respond eagerly to a call made by educationists of their own area for the development of the stronger colleges situated therein, will take a natural pride in financing them, in the well-founded hope that one or two of them at least may develop into local universities providing the higher specialized courses which will suit the cultural demands of the area.

18th December 1922.

S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.

There are fifty-seven colleges affiliated to the University of Madras of which twelve are in or near the City of Madras and forty-five outside the City of Madras. The establishment of a teaching university with the ten-mile limit provided in the Bill, cannot but affect the position of the mufassal colleges. The modifications made by the Select Committee have not improved the position of the mufassal colleges to any substantial extent. There are no safeguards to ensure that the mufassal colleges would get financial assistance from the Government even to the present extent, though even such assistance would not be sufficient to enable those colleges to make adequate provision for higher teaching and research as contemplated in the Bill. It must be admitted that the mufassal colleges have hitherto received a sort of step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Government in the distribution of grants. In 1920-21 seven first-grade colleges in the mufassal were given a total grant of Rs. 61,718, whereas two colleges alone in the City of Madras received a total grant of Rs. 65,254. The number of pupils in the first-grade colleges is fairly divided, between the Madras City and the mufassal districts. It is true that in the first-grade colleges in the Madras City, the number of pupils from the mufassal districts is much larger than the number of those from the city. But that can't in any way affect the claim of the mufassal colleges to a more just and equitable treatment in the matter of the distribution of the grants. It is quite necessary to incorporate suitable provisions in the Bill to safeguard the interest of the affiliated colleges and to ensure that their needs will be satisfied to a reasonable extent and in a reasonable manner, before increased financial provision is made for the benefit of the constituent colleges.

2. The financial provisions made in clause 43 of the Bill are utterly inadequate to cope with the demands of the new teaching university. The success of the measure will depend on the grants placed at the disposal of the university for carrying out reforms in the present system of the university education. It is necessary

22nd December 1922]

to make more liberal provision for that purpose besides making grants for the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor, special university teachers and for the development of the laboratory, library, museums and workshops.

3. I do not consider it necessary to provide in the Bill for a paid Vice-Chancellor, due regard being had to the limited funds available for university education. It is provided that the Registrar will act as the Secretary of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges. He is or may be invested with all powers necessary for the administration of the affairs of the university. His position may be recognized in the Act itself and he may be provided with a decent salary. A further provision for the payment of salary to the Vice-Chancellor appears to be more a luxury than a necessity. The Bill as originally introduced provided that the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate from among the persons recommended by the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor. It was felt that there was no justification for restricting the choice of the Senate to the persons recommended by the Syndicate. The alteration effected by the Select Committee in the provision made for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor has made the position worse than before. It deprives the Senate of the right to elect the Vice-Chancellor and confers the powers on the Chancellor, with the limitation that he shall appoint from among five persons recommended by the Senate. This is a serious curtailment of the power of the Senate in the matter of the appointment of its chief executive officer, the Vice-Chancellor.

4. One of the chief complaints against the present Madras University is that it has grown very unwieldy and that it cannot satisfactorily control university education, over the whole presidency covering such a very wide area. The first reform to be effected in the present system of university education is to reduce the size of the Madras University and to establish universities in other centres. The present Bill is not calculated to achieve that object, notwithstanding the alterations made by the Select Committee. The question of the establishment of the Andhra University has reached a stage, when any delay in the progress of the scheme cannot but produce serious dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of the Andhra districts. The Senate recommended the establishment of the Andhra University in the first instance. The Government accepted the principle and appointed a committee to investigate that question. The committee submitted its report and it is still under the consideration of the Government. A conference of some representatives of the Telugu-speaking districts was held last month

[22nd December 1922]

and the type of the university was agreed upon. The location of the university would also have been agreed upon at that conference, but for the absence of representatives from the Chittoor and Ceded districts and it is sure to be settled at the next sitting of the conference. The provision contained in clause 51 of the Bill making it obligatory on the Senate to report at the end of five years on the desirability of establishing other universities cannot apply to schemes in an advanced stage of progress, like that relating to the Andhra University.

5. The Bill does not provide for an adequate representation of the registered graduates of the university who must form the main electorate in any scheme of University Reform. In the original Bill, provision was made for the election of 25 members by the registered graduates out of a total of about 120 members. In the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, provision is made for the election of only 30 members by the registered graduates, out of a total of about 220 members. It is necessary to increase the number of members to be elected by the registered graduates to at least 40. It is necessary that the university should be in close touch with the student population, so as to be able to make adequate provision for their requirements. All registered graduates of five years' standing must have the privilege of electing members to this university. There is no justification for providing that in the case of registered graduates, the election shall be according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote, when no such provision has been made in the case of other elections.

18th December 1922.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO.

Could I have helped it, I should have avoided a minute of dissent. But the conditions under which a good portion of the work of the Select Committee had to be done makes a minute inevitable and obligatory. Almost at the very commencement it was declared by the hon. the Chairman and several other hon. Members that the hon. Council had accepted the principle of the Bill as regards the 'limit', and the Committee could not go back on it. Apart from this assumption, which some Members would not accept, the proceedings had not progressed far before it became plain that the Select Committee was, on one important matter, clearly divided into two sections (of course, unequal sections)—one comprising those who felt, and the other those who did not feel, grave apprehensions about the future of the mufassal colleges. Hence, most of the suggestions relating to those institutions had to run the gauntlet of the majority ;

22nd December 1922]

and in more instances than one, the chairman's casting vote (very naturally given in favour of the original proposals of the Bill) decided the issue. How pronounced this difference was, might be surmised from the fact that more (a good deal more) than one half of the main text of the Select Committee's report relates to matters affecting the mufassal colleges. Accordingly, it is to those matters, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 13 of the Select Committee's report, that this note will mainly restrict itself. Here I may state that I am in general agreement with the substance of sections 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the minute of dissent recorded by my hon. colleagues, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu and Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.

2. Section 5 of the Select Committee's report states that two suggestions were made—one for the removal of the 'Limit of the University' and the other for the recognition of certain mufassal colleges as nuclei of future universities; and the report records that both the suggestions were rejected—the first for its violation of a fundamental principle of the Bill and the second for its invidious consequences. It is, however, submitted that the first suggestion did not propose the elimination of any 'limit' whatsoever. It desired that a really reasonable 'limit' based on, or assorted to, the other vital marks of distinction between a so-called 'Affiliated' and a so-called 'Constituent' college should be prescribed. A reference to definitions (a) and (b) under section 2 will show how all the authoritative stress of the legislature is laid on the accident of the geographical position of a college according as it is situated, either within or without a certain limit, quite irrespective of the essential distinctions regarding the methods adopted, the standards maintained and the objects pursued; these altogether vital matters being left to be 'prescribed' later on by the authorities of the university. To be sure, this method is altogether arbitrary; and if any thing merits to be styled invidious, it is this method of determining a matter of great moment. The suggestion of the minority was that the distinction between a 'constituent' and an 'affiliated' college should primarily be based upon the capacity and the preparedness (or otherwise) of an institution to participate in the 'higher teaching' and 'research' work which the Bill proposes to develop and to respond to the endeavours after that 'academic life' and that 'corporate unity' which the Bill desires to foster. The so-called 'limit' should be determined as a concomitant to those substantial points of distinction; whereas the Bill starts by making an arbitrarily-fixed geographical limit, the initial and basal criterion of the classification; and this means that institutions are sorted according to the good luck which places one college within that 'limit' or

[22nd December 1922]

the hard fate which places another college outside that 'limit' ! Correct information and open mind being postulated, who can gainsay that there are some individual mufassal colleges and at least two mufassal centres which can satisfy the demands and shoulder the responsibilities of 'teaching' and of 'residence' for university purposes as effectively as most of the Madras Colleges ? And yet they must be passed over, because they have the misfortune to be located outside the privileged pale ! What principle is involved in this method, it is hard, indeed, to discover, unless pure convention or sheer convenience be styled a principle. The second suggestion referred to in the same section (section 5) of the Select Committee's report, aimed at harmonising the preamble with the contents of the Bill through a distinct provision being embodied in the Bill itself for the establishment of an agency whose purpose, from the very outset, would be to lead towards the realization of the second avowed object of the Bill, viz., to prepare for the institution of new universities. Nothing was more remote from the intention of this suggestion than to propose an off-hand enumeration of colleges to be recognized as nuclei of new universities : that were invidiousness itself. What was actually and expressly suggested was that a careful inspection, by a properly constituted body, should first be made of the mufassal first-grade colleges with reference to their present condition and future possibilities ; and as a result of that inspection there should be drawn up a list, necessarily tentative, of institutions that could be aided, by both funds and guidance, to develop high academic standards and healthy corporate life and could thus become university centres. How else the avowed object of preparing for the institution of new universities could be steadily furthered, it is again difficult to see. All the same, the two proposals were rejected, as several others were, without much ado.

3. Some of the other proposals similarly disposed of are mentioned in paragraph 13 of the Select Committee's report. One of them was the proposal that the composition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges should be determined, even as its powers were defined, by the Act itself. If two virtually autonomous bodies like the Legislature and the Senate are to function, one for defining the powers and the second for determining the composition of one and the same body, obviously there is bound to be, with the duplication of the agencies, a complication and even an inarticulation of the details. The council in question, even with the stinted powers vouchsafed to it, will have very responsible duties to discharge towards mufassal colleges. The authority to define its powers rightly vests in the legislature ; and for that very reason the legislature alone can judge correctly what the proper composition of that body should be. It may, by the way, be pointed out that the Council of Affiliated

22nd December 1922]

Colleges is the only 'authority' of the university which is thus bifurcated between two organs of legislation ; every other 'authority' being placed, as to both its powers and its composition, wholly either under the Act or under the Statutes. Next, two other suggestions relating to the Council of Affiliated Colleges are mentioned in this paragraph (No. 13) of the Select Committee's report, namely, the setting up of an executive committee of that council and the creating of a separate fund for the mufassal colleges. The Select Committee's report states at some length the reasons which weighed with the majority for negating the proposal regarding an executive committee ; while all that the report has to say about the other proposal regarding a separate fund is that it was urged by some members, but that the committee did not accept it. Probably the report regards them, and presumably the majority of the Select Committee also viewed them, as so interlinked that they should rise or sink together. But really they are two distinct proposals, one concerned with the mode and the other with the means of operation. Anyhow, at no stage of the proceedings of the Select Committee did the difference in aim and, therefore, in opinion between the two sections of the committee evince itself as being utterly irreconcilable as it did in connexion with the consideration of these two suggestions. A set of proposals, generally agreed to by at least four, if not by five and even six, members of the committee and enumerating a series of suggestions bearing upon the powers, functions, funds, composition, committees and other details appertaining to the Council of Affiliated Colleges, had been prepared and was presented to the committee. But the majority decided that the two questions, whether the council should be given an executive committee and whether the mufassal colleges should be granted a separate fund, must be voted on and settled before the other proposals regarding powers, function, etc., were gone into. Then it did not take the committee much time and deliberation to negative the two proposals. They were practically forejudged ; and after that one need hardly describe the mutual understanding on which the rest of the discussion followed. However, it is submitted that the method adopted was far from the logical or natural. The need for an executive committee will depend obviously on the strength or composition of the general body and on the extent and variety of its powers and functions. By the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, the Council of Affiliated Colleges will consist of about eighty members, spread over the whole Presidency ; and its functions and powers, however limited and subordinate, will be such as to require it to be in constant touch on the one hand with the mufassal colleges and on the other with the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Its functions are, to a considerable extent, akin, so far as mufassal

[22nd December 1922]

colleges are concerned, to the functions of the two last-named 'authorities'. In view, therefore, of these two considerations, namely, of its composition and of its functions, it is submitted that, for prompt and efficient work, an executive committee is highly desirable, in fact indispensable. As regards a separate fund, its imperative necessity is emphatically urged by past experience. It is no exaggeration, I believe, to say that, for a long while during the years gone by, the Metropolitan and the mufassal colleges have been as the Biblical lean kine and fat kine. Consequently, wide-spread and intense is the fear that in the years to come, with the alluring charms of a so-called residential university, the Madras colleges will claim, and will be conceded, more than the proverbial lion's share of the funds, either for themselves or for that university of which they are the heir by primogeniture. Hence, a distinct provision ensuring to the mufassal colleges a just and adequate share in the university funds from all sources is due as a matter of equity and fair dealing. It will never do to treat the mufassal colleges as integral for financial purposes but excrescent for academic ends. The minority suggested that those colleges should receive, and have utilized for their benefit, a part (in proportion to the original contribution by their candidates) of the savings from the fee income, and that the apportionment of the other funds, as voted by the Legislative Council in the annual budget, should be made on the basis of the suggestions or recommendations of a committee, representative of the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Council of Affiliated Colleges and the Local Government. Next, a word or two might be given to the suggestion proposing merely permissive or enabling powers regarding courses and examinations for mufassal colleges. It is submitted that the suggestion made was not altogether unlike the power given to the Academic Council by section 24 (j). The Select Committee's report refers to certain mufassal educationists consulted on the subject having been entirely opposed to the proposal. As I am not in possession of detailed information on this consultation, I shall not deny the statement. However, I shall submit that the statement admits of considerable modification. Our hon. colleague, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, presented a copy of the proceedings of a special meeting of the College Council of one of the leading colleges in the north, which included a resolution asking for mufassal colleges the power to hold their examinations. Further, the members who submitted the set of proposals above referred to mentioned that the Principal of a leading college in the south wanted such enabling or permissive powers to be given to the Council of Affiliated Colleges. As for the plea that an emphatic declaration was made in the Legislative Council about there being no separate courses and no separate examinations, it may be observed

22nd December 1922]

that herein lies the self-contradiction of the Bill, in that it treats the Madras and mufassal colleges as distinctly different classes in the matter of facilities, opportunities, methods and appliances, but, none the less, wrings them into an identical position as regards the courses prescribed and the examinations demanded. It is exactly here that the Bill deflects from the carefully considered line of action prescribed by the Calcutta University Commission's report, which expressly declares that mufassal colleges cannot 'keep step' with Calcutta colleges and that uniform curricula and examinations 'would be unfair to both sides'. Should it be urged, as it might justly be urged, that unlike the mufassal colleges of Bengal the mufassal colleges of this Presidency could cope with Madras colleges on equal terms as regards curricula and examinations, does not that admission discredit the division of Madras and mufassal colleges into two distinct classes—constituent and affiliated—on a purely geographical basis?

4. The other points on which I have to dissent may be barely enumerated thus:—

(i) I doubt whether there is real analogy on this point between the Madras University and those modern universities which are said to have a Pro-Chancellor. Is the Governor of a Province or a Presidency the ex officio Chancellor there? The acceptance of the Minister for Education as the ex officio Pro-Chancellor further complicates the matter. Is the hon. Minister to be the common Pro-Chancellor for the several universities which it is the hope or the ambition to establish in this Presidency?

(ii) To my mind it is more than a doubt whether it is natural or business like that the 'local bodies' should have so many as fifty-two representatives in the Senate.

(iii) It is clear to my mind that the assent of the Chancellor to the Statutes (only to the Statutes) is highly desirable. The Chancellor is an integral and important factor of the Senate, as he is also the head of the Government which has to co-operate with, and to finance, the activities of the Senate. His assent to the general principles and the main methods of the policy to be pursued enters into the transaction almost as a matter of right. I fear it will be too sweeping a swing of the pendulum from the pre-requisite of his assent even to petty details and passing exigencies at the one end to the deletion of that assent even from statutes defining the general policy at the other.

20th December 1922.

R. VENKATARATNAM.

[22nd December 1922]

[Note.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 10 OF 1922.

A Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to reorganize the University of Madras with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University of Madras or are affiliated to it;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to foster the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the colleges as in the University by so promoting co-operation among the colleges and between the University and the colleges as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the University;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the University to prepare for the institution of new Universities;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title
and com-
mencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras University Act, 1923.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) 'Affiliated College' means a college situated outside the limits of the University and affiliated to the University of Madras as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act or admitted to the privileges of affiliation with the University under conditions prescribed in this behalf.

22nd December 1922]

(b) '*Constituent College*' means a college maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act in which instruction is provided under prescribed conditions and which is situated within the limits of the University.

(c) '*First-grade College*' means a college which submits its students to examinations qualifying for degrees other than professional degrees.

(d) '*Hostel*' means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) '*Limits of the University*' means the territory within a radius of ten miles from Fort St. George.

(f) '*Prescribed*' means prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations.

(g) '*Principal*' means the head of a constituent college or of an affiliated college.

(h) '*Registered graduates*' means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act or of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(i) '*Second-grade college*' means a college which prepares its students for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and does not submit its students to the Degree Examinations.

(j) '*Teachers*' includes professors, readers and lecturers and such other persons giving instruction in constituent or affiliated colleges or hostels as may be recognized by the University to be teachers.

(k) '*Teachers of the University*' means persons appointed by the University to give instruction on its behalf.

(l) '*University*' means the University of Madras as reconstituted under this Act.

(m) '*University Professor*' means a Professor appointed to deliver lectures, to conduct classes, to engage in or direct and supervise research, or to do any other academical work that may be entrusted to him under the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER II.—THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) The first Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members so long as they

The
University.

[22nd December 1922]

continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Madras.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the name of the University of Madras.

4. As from the date on which section 3 and this section are brought into operation the Chancellor shall cease to exercise his functions under any Act or Acts heretofore in force and the Vice-Chancellor and all Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras as constituted and incorporated by any Act or Acts heretofore in force shall cease to be the Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University, respectively.

5. (1) No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student or to hold any office therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University if he

(a) is at the date of election or nomination of unsound mind, deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy, or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Syndicate shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this sub-section and its decision shall be final.

6. (1) No attendance at any instruction other than that conducted or recognized by the University shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University.

(2) The authorities responsible for organizing such instruction shall be those prescribed therefor.

(3) The courses of study and curricula shall be those prescribed.

Vacation of
Fellowships.

University
open to all
classes and
creeds.

Disqualifi-
cation for
member-
ship.

Teaching of
the Univer-
sity.

22nd December 1922]

7. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of The Visitor. the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment and of any institutions associated with the University and also of the teaching and other work conducted or done by the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Syndicate shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted with the opinion of the Senate thereon and within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

(5) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as he may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions.

8. There shall be a Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

9. (1) The Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Senate and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any convocation of the University.

The Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

[22nd December 1922]

(3) Where power is conferred upon the Chancellor to nominate persons to authorities, the Chancellor shall, to the extent necessary, nominate persons to represent communities or interests not otherwise adequately represented.

The Pro-Chancellor.

10. (1) The Pro-Chancellor of the University shall be the Minister administering the subject of education for the time being.

(2) In the absence of the Chancellor, or during the Chancellor's inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. He shall hold office for a term of three years and may be paid such salary as shall be prescribed.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make the requisite arrangements for carrying on the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any convocation of the University. He shall be a member ex officio and Chairman of the Syndicate, of the Academic Council and of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and shall be entitled to be present at and to address at any meeting of any authority of the University but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that the provisions of this Act, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are faithfully observed and carried out and he may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

(4) (a) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be taken, he may take such action and shall as soon as may be thereafter report his action to the officer or authority who or which would have ordinarily dealt with the matter.

22nd December 1922]

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Syndicate within **thirty** days from the date on which **he has notice** of such action.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Syndicate regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the teachers of the University **and its servants** and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

13. The following shall be the authorities of the University :— Authorities
of the
University.

- (1) The Senate,
- (2) the Syndicate,
- (3) the Academic Council,
- (4) the Faculties,
- (5) **the Boards of Studies,**
- (6) the Council of Affiliated Colleges, and
- (7) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

CHAPTER III.—THE SENATE—POWERS AND DUTIES.

14. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, The Senate.
namely—

Class I.—Ex officio Members.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) **the Pro-Chancellor,**
- (3) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (5) the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
- (6) the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department,
- (7) **the Advocate-General,**
- (8) the Director of Industries,
- (9) the Director of Agriculture,
- (10) the principals of first-grade colleges,
- (11) the principals of constituent colleges other than Arts colleges,
- (12) **the whole-time University Professors paid from University funds, and**
- (13) members of the Syndicate who are **not otherwise members** of the Senate.

[22nd December 1922]

Class II.—Life Members.

Such persons **not exceeding five** as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

All persons who **make a** donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

Class III.—Other Members.

(1) **Thirty** members elected by registered graduates from among themselves according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(2) **ten** members elected by the Academic Council and **ten** members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges;

(3) **twelve** members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Madras from among their own body;

(4) **five** persons elected by the principals of second-grade colleges and **three** persons elected by headmasters of secondary schools recognized by the Local Government;

(5) **three** members elected by the Corporation of Madras from among their own body;

(6) **two** members for each district, one elected by the members of the district board from among themselves, and the other by the municipal councillors of the municipalities in the district from among themselves;

(7) **two** members elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and **two** by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce;

(8) **two** members elected by the Madras Land holders' Association;

(9) every association **making** a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 and every **person making** a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000 and every association or **person making** an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the University shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Senate who shall be a member for five years or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be;

(10) **associations or persons** being donors of sums of not less than Rs. 500 to or for the purposes of the University shall elect such number of **members** not exceeding ten as the Chancellor may fix;

22nd December 1922]

(11) **thirty** members nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than **twenty** shall be **nominated** to secure the representation of communities not otherwise adequately represented.

Save as otherwise provided, members of the Senate other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years; provided however that a member **nominated** or elected in **his capacity** as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular **appointment** shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that **appointment** as the case may be.

15. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the power to review the **action** of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the **Council of Affiliated Colleges** and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for **and all powers requisite to give effect to the provisions of this Act.** Powers and duties of the Senate.

16. The Senate shall have the following powers, Powers of the Senate.
namely—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as it may think fit and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(2) to encourage co-operation and reciprocity among constituent colleges with a view to promoting academic life;

(3) to make such provision as will enable constituent colleges to undertake specialization of studies and to organize common laboratories, libraries and other equipment for research work;

(4) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturer-ships and any other teaching posts required by the University and to appoint persons to such professorships, readerships, lecturer-ships and posts;

(5) to institute and award fellowships, **travelling fellowships**, scholarships, **endowments**, exhibitions, bursaries, **medals** and prizes;

(6) to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(a) shall have pursued an approved course of study in a constituent or an affiliated college and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University, or

[22nd December 1922]

(b) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed ;

(7) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner **prescribed**.

(8) to provide such lectures and instruction for students of affiliated colleges of the University as the University may determine and also to provide for lectures and instruction to **persons** not being students of the University and to **grant diplomas** to them ;

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow Colleges affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on **them** by the affiliation and **any further rights to be conferred by this Act** until such time as they may be transferred to other Universities ;

(10) to provide for the inspection of all colleges and hostels ;

(11) to institute, maintain and manage constituent colleges, to recognize colleges not maintained by the University as **constituent colleges** and to withdraw recognition therefrom ;

(12) to institute, maintain and manage hostels, to recognize hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw recognition therefrom ;

(13) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ;

(14) to **fix**, demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed ;

(15) to enter into any agreement with the Government or with a private management for assuming the management of any institution under it and for taking over its properties and liabilities and for any other purpose not repugnant to the provisions of this Act ;

(16) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine ;

(17) to make Statutes and amend or repeal the same ;

(18) to consider, **modify or cancel Ordinances and Regulations** ;

(19) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates ;

(20) to delegate any of its powers to such authority or authorities as it may deem fit ; and

22nd December 1922]

(21) **generally** to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the University.

Nothing in this Act contained shall entitle the Senate to affiliate to the University any college situate within the limits of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Senate on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. **The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may from time to time determine.** Meetings of the Senate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than 35 members of the Senate, convene a special meeting of the Senate.

CHAPTER IV.—THE SYNDICATE.

18. The Syndicate shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following persons, namely— The Syndicate.

Class I.—Ex officio Member.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Class II.—Other Members.

(1) **Eight** members elected by the Senate from among its members.

(2) **Three** members elected by the Academic Council from among its members.

(3) **Three** members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges from among its members.

(4) **Three** members nominated by the Chancellor.

Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that a member **nominated** or elected **in his capacity** as a member of a particular body shall hold office so long only within that period, as he continues to be a member of that body.

19. The Syndicate—

(a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University; Powers and duties of the Syndicate.

(b) shall direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;

(c) shall regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, provided that no action

[22nd December 1922]

shall be taken by the Syndicate in respect of fees payable to examiners and the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers of the University, otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council;

(d) shall frame the financial estimates of the University and submit the same to the Senate;

(e) shall administer all funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(f) shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, appoint the teachers of the University and servants, shall fix their emoluments and may define their duties and the conditions of their service and may provide for the filling of temporary vacancies;

(g) shall have power to accept bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable properties to the University on its behalf, provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting;

(h) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of all constituent colleges, hostels and affiliated colleges;

(i) shall appoint examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges;

(j) shall publish the results of the University examinations; and

(k) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Annual
report.

20. The annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Senate on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Senate at its next annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions thereon, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Local Government for information.

Annual
Accounts.

21. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

22nd December 1922]

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof shall together with copies of the audit report be submitted to the Senate and the Local Government.

(3) The Syndicate shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith.

CHAPTER V.—THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL, THE FACULTIES
AND THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

22. The Academic Council shall be the academic authority of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, have the control and general regulation of teaching and examination within the University and be responsible for the maintenance of the standards thereof and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

The
Academic
Council.

23. (i) The members of the Academic Council in addition to the Vice-Chancellor shall be—

The
Academic
Council.

Class I.—Ex officio Members.

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras;
- (2) the University Professors,
- (3) the Principals of first-grade colleges;
- (4) the Principals of professional colleges;
- (5) any member of the teaching staff of any college who may be appointed or recognized as a University Reader during his tenure of such office.

Class II.—Other Members.

(1) Five Principals of second-grade colleges elected by the Principals of second-grade colleges.

(2) Three members of the teaching staff of each of the constituent colleges to be elected by the members of the staff of the respective colleges.

(3) Five members elected by the Senate from its own body who are not engaged in teaching or members of the Syndicate.

[22nd December 1922]

(4) **Ten members of the Council of Affiliated Colleges elected by the said Council from among teachers in affiliated colleges.**

(ii) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (i) may co-opt **as members teachers of the University not exceeding six.**

(iii) Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

Powers of the
Academic
Council.

24. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely,—

(a) to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters ;

(b) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships, readerships, lecturerships, or other teaching posts and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof ;

(c) to make proposals for regulating the special courses of study or division of subjects in constituent **and affiliated colleges ;**

(d) to make **Regulations** for and to award in accordance with such regulations medals and other rewards ;

(e) to make **Regulations** for the encouragement of co-operation and reciprocity among constituent **and affiliated colleges with a view to promoting academic life ;**

(f) to make **Regulations regarding** the admission of students to the **University** or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (i) of section 35 for admission to the degree courses of the **University ;**

(g) to make **Regulations** relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students of affiliated colleges shall be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the **University ;**

(h) to constitute **from among its own members** Faculties in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, Commerce and Agriculture and such other subjects as may be prescribed ;

(i) to recommend to the Syndicate the names of persons suitable for appointment as **Examiners and Assistant Examiners ;**

22nd December 1922]

(j) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in constituent and affiliated colleges and hostels;

(k) to control and manage the University library or libraries, to frame rules regarding its or their use and to appoint a library committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the library;

(l) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of departments of studies;

(m) to assign teachers to departments of studies;

(n) to promote research within the University and to call for reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon and to make recommendations to the Syndicate thereon; and

(o) to forward to the Syndicate or refer back the draft of any Regulation prepared by the Council of Affiliated Colleges relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students of such colleges may be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the University.

Provided that the Council of Affiliated Colleges shall be consulted in respect of matters referred to in clauses (c), (e), (g) and (j).

25. The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, Commerce and Agriculture and such other Faculties as may be prescribed. Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The constitution and functions of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes. There shall be Boards of Studies attached to each department of teaching, the constitution and powers of which shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

26. The constitution of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed.

27. (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall have the following powers:—

(a) to make proposals to the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be to supplement the teaching provided by the affiliated colleges;

(b) to appoint such special or standing committees as it may consider desirable;

Council of
Affiliated
Colleges.

Powers of the
Council of
Affiliated
Colleges.

[22nd December 1922]

(c) to advise the Syndicate and the Academic Council on any matter affecting affiliated colleges ;

(d) to submit draft **Regulations and Ordinances** to the Academic Council or to the Syndicate as the case may be ;

(e) to advise the Syndicate on the affiliation of any institution beyond the limits of the University ;

(f) in consultation with the colleges concerned to prepare and lay before the Syndicate plans for the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research and for the promotion of University life at suitable centres outside the limits of the University so as to prepare for the institution of new Universities ;

(g) to make proposals to the Local Government through the Syndicate as to the financial provision that should be made for the affiliated colleges and to advise it regarding the distribution of grants to such colleges ;

(h) to recommend to the Syndicate the names of persons suitable for appointment as **Examiners and Assistant Examiners** ; and

(i) to advise the Academic Council on all matters referred to in section 24, clauses (c), (e), (g) and (j).

(2) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes.

CHAPTER VI.—STATUTES, ORDINANCES and Regulations.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;

(b) the conditions of affiliation with the University of affiliated colleges ;

(c) the institution and maintenance of constituent colleges and hostels ;

(d) the **powers, duties and conditions of service** of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(e) the powers and duties of the officers of the University other than the **visitor, Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor** ;

(f) the holding of convocations to confer degrees ;

(g) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

22nd December 1922]

(h) the institution and award of fellowships, **traveling fellowships**, scholarships, **endowments**, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and prizes;

(i) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;

(j) the institution of pension or provident fund for the benefit of the teachers of the University or its servants;

(k) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;

(l) the discipline of students; and

(m) all matters which by this Act may be prescribed by the Statutes.

29. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule 1. Statutes
how made.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Senate in the manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The Senate may of its own motion take into consideration the draft of any Statute; provided that in any such case before a Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any officer or authority, the opinion of the Syndicate and a report from the person or authority concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Senate.

(4) The Syndicate may propose to the Senate the draft of any Statute. Such draft may be considered by the Senate at its next succeeding meeting. The Senate may approve such draft and pass the Statute or may reject it or return it to the Syndicate for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Senate may suggest. After any draft so returned has been further considered by the Syndicate together with any amendments suggested by the Senate, it shall be again presented to the Senate with the report of the Syndicate thereon and the Senate may then deal with the draft in any manner it thinks fit.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Senate it shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(6) The Syndicate shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment to a Statute—

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has

[22nd December 1922]

been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal; any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Senate and shall be submitted to the Chancellor; or

(b) affecting the conditions of affiliation of affiliated colleges, with the University except after consultation with the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

Ordinances.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the admission of students to the University and the levy of fees in colleges maintained by the University;

(b) the conditions under which students **may** be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and **may** be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(c) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levy of fees for residence in hostels maintained by the University;

(d) the recognition of constituent colleges and hostels not maintained by the University;

(e) the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University;

(f) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(g) the conditions subject to which persons who may hereafter be permanently employed may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in constituent colleges and hostels;

(h) the appointment and duties of examiners;

(i) the conduct of examinations; and

(j) all matters which by this Act or by the Statutes may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances
how made.

31. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Syndicate:

Provided that the Syndicate shall consult the Academic Council in making Ordinances—

(a) affecting the appointment and duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study; or

22nd December 1922

(b) affecting the conditions of residence of students.

(2) All Ordinances made by the Syndicate shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Chancellor and the Senate and shall be considered by the Senate at its next succeeding meeting. The Senate shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting to cancel or modify any such Ordinance.

(3) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until such time as the Senate has had an opportunity of considering the same.

32. The Academic Council may make Regulations consistent with this Act and the Statutes to carry out the duties assigned to it thereunder. Regulations how made.

All such Regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may direct; but every Regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting. The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Regulation.

CHAPTER VII—ADMISSION AND RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

33. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel or under such other conditions as may be prescribed Residences and hostels.

34. (1) Colleges and hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be prescribed. Colleges and hostels.

(2) Colleges and hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Senate on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) The Senate shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any college or hostel which may not be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed. Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the management of such college or hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

35. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of Madras Admission to the University courses.

[22nd December 1922]

or an examination recognized by the **Syndicate** as equivalent thereto and possess such further qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed.

(2) Every candidate for a **University examination** shall unless exempted from the provisions of this subsection by a special order of the **Syndicate** made on the recommendation of the **Academic Council** be enrolled as a member of a constituent college or of an affiliated college. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the **Syndicate** may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of subsection (2) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the **University**.

Control of
entrance
examination
to the
University.

36. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 35, at any time after the passing of this Act if the **Local Government** is satisfied that other adequate arrangements have been made for the supervision and control of institutions preparing candidates for the entrance examination to the **University**, the **Local Government** may by notification direct that the said **University** shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of such institutions and from the date of such notification the **University** shall cease to exercise such control.

CHAPTER VIII—GENERAL.

Filling of
casual
vacancies.

37. All casual vacancies among the members (other than ex officio members) of any authority or other body of the **University** shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the members whose place has become vacant and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings
of the
University
and bodies not
invalidated
by vacancies.

38. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the **University** shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members or the invalidity of the election of any of the members.

Removal
from
membership
of the
University.

39. The **Senate** may, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the **Syndicate**, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and remove any person from membership of any authority of

22nd December 1922]

the University if he has been convicted by a Court of Law of what in the opinion of the Senate is a serious offence involving moral delinquency or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct and for the same reasons may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

The Senate may also remove any person from the membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or deaf mute or suffers from contagious leprosy or has applied to be adjudicated or has been adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

40. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to constitution of University authority or bodies.

41. Where any authority of the University is empowered to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless there be some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons, if any, as the authority in each case may think fit.

Consultation of committees.

42. (1) Save as otherwise provided, every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed under a written contract.

Conditions of service.

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option

(i) of having his services lent to the University for a specific period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period, or

(ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University : Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prohibit the employment of a member of the public services as a part-time servant of the University with the approval of the Government.

CHAPTER IX—UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

43. The University shall have a fund to which shall be credited

Funds of the University.

[22nd December 1922]

(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any; and

(2) any contribution by the Local Government.

The Local Government shall contribute annually towards the said fund

(a) a sum equal to the amount of contribution by the Local Government in the financial year prior to the coming into force of this Act towards the recurring expenditure of the University; and

(b) a sum on such conditions as the Local Government may impose towards the salary, if any, of the Vice-Chancellor, the development of laboratory, library, museums and workshops and the salaries of such teachers of the University as are appointed for higher research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning.

Transfer of Government Institutions to the University.

44. The Local Government may at any time after the passing of this Act transfer to the University the control and management of any of its institutions on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. In the case of such transfer, the Local Government shall make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net expenditure from Provincial Funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer.

CHAPTER X—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Completion of course for students in colleges affiliated to the Madras University under previous Act.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of a college affiliated to the University of Madras established under Act XXVII of 1857, who was studying for any examination of the said University, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor and the University shall hold for such students examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed.

Appointment of First Vice-Chancellor.

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 11, within three months after the passing of this Act the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on a salary to be fixed by him for a period not exceeding three years and on such other conditions as he thinks fit.

Transitory powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

47. (1) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to make arrangements for constituting the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges within six months after the date of

22nd December 1922]

his appointment or such longer period not exceeding one year as the Local Government may by notification direct.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall with the assistance of an advisory committee nominated by the Chancellor draw up any rules that may be necessary for regulating the method of election to those authorities subject to the provisions of the Act and the approval of the Chancellor.

(3) The authorities constituted under sub-section (1) shall commence to exercise their functions on such date or dates as the Local Government may by notification direct.

(4) The Regulations of the University of Madras in force at the time of the coming into operation of sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, continue to be in force until they are replaced by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations to be framed under this Act.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to draft such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations as may be necessary and submit them to the respective authorities competent to deal with them for their disposal. Such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations when framed shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

48. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power—

(1) to appoint such advisory committees as he may think fit, and

(2) to appoint such clerical and menial staff as may be necessary subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

First
appoint-
ments of
University
staff.

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. All property, all rights of whatever kind used, enjoyed, or possessed by, and all interests of whatever kind owned by, or vested in, or held in trust by, or for, the University of Madras as constituted under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said University shall pass to the University as constituted under this Act.

Passing of
property and
rights to the
University as
reconstituted.

50. Where a pension or provident fund has been instituted by the Senate for the benefit of the officers, teachers or servants of the University, the Local Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if the University were a local authority and the fund a Government Provident Fund.

Provident
Fund.

[22nd December 1922]

Report on
affiliated
colleges.

51. The Senate shall at the end of five years from the passing of this Act submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other Universities outside the limits of the University. The Local Government shall lay the report before the Legislative Council and shall take such action on it as it deems fit.

Repeal of
certain
enactments.

52. As from the date on which sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation the enactments specified in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

The first Statutes of the University.

(See section 29.)

Definitions.

I. In these Statutes unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) The 'Act' means the Madras University Act, 1923, and 'section' means a section of the Act and 'clause' or 'sub-clause' means a clause or sub-clause of this Schedule; and

(b) 'Officers', 'Authorities', 'Professors', 'Readers', 'Lecturers', 'Teachers', 'Servants', and 'Registered Graduates' mean respectively, Officers, Authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Teachers, Servants and Registered Graduates of the University.

Powers of the
Syndicate.

II. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Syndicate shall have the following powers, namely,—

(a) to institute at its discretion such professorships, readerships, lecturerships or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

(b) to abolish or suspend after report from the Academic Council thereon any professorship, readership, lecturership, or other teaching post;

(c) to provide or purchase lands, buildings, premises, furniture, laboratory apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(d) to invest any moneys belonging to the University including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, with the power to vary such investments or to place on fixed deposit in any Bank approved in this behalf by the

22nd December 1922]

Local Government, any portion of such moneys not required for **current** expenditure; and

(e) to manage constituent colleges and hostels.

III. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, and the Council of Affiliated Colleges; he shall, subject to the control of the Syndicate, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the preparation of the **financial** estimates and the **annual** accounts. Subject to the powers of the Syndicate, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted. The Registrar

All contracts shall be signed by the Registrar on behalf of the University. He shall exercise such other powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

IV. (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall consist in addition to the Vice-Chancellor of the following:—

(i) the principals of affiliated first-grade colleges;

(ii) **five** principals of second-grade colleges elected by the principals of such colleges;

(iii) one member for each district elected by the members of the District Board and the municipalities of that district;

(iv) representatives of the teachers of affiliated first-grade colleges, one being elected by the teachers of each of the colleges;

(v) ten persons nominated by the Chancellor; and

(vi) not more than ten teachers of the University to be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

V. (a) Every constituent college or hostel not maintained by the University shall be managed by a **regularly constituted governing body** appointed by the person or body maintaining the college or hostel the constitution of which shall be periodically reported to and approved of by the Syndicate. Colleges and hostels.

(b) The appointment of teachers and superintending staff of every **constituent** college or hostel shall be made by the **governing body**, or by any authority to whom such body may have delegated the power and all such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Syndicate.

[22nd December 1922]

(c) Every student not residing in a hostel shall be attached to a constituent college or hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Honorary
degrees.

VI. The Syndicate may, either of its own motion or on the recommendation of the Academic Council, make proposals to the Senate for the conferment of honorary degrees and shall, after the Senate assents thereto, submit such proposals to the Chancellor for confirmation. Provided that in case of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

VII. All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Syndicate.

VIII. There shall be instituted for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University such pension or provident fund as the Senate may deem fit.

IX. All graduates of the University or of the University of Madras as constituted immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, of seven years' standing or upwards, shall on payment of such fees as may be prescribed be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

SCHEDULE II.

Enactments Repealed.

(See section 52.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857 ..	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	So much as is unrepealed.
1904 ...	VIII	The Indian Universities Act, 1904.	In sub-section (1) of section 6, the word 'Madras'.
			In sub-section (a) of section 12, the word 'Madras'.
			In the first schedule the heading, 'The University of Madras', and the entries under that heading.